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National Report on Quarantine Phytosanitary Status of Russia

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Approved By:

Robin Gray

Prepared By:

FAS/Moscow Staff

Report Highlights:

Russian National Report on the Quarantine Status of the Russian Federation was adopted and made available for public in mid-May 2016. The unofficial translation of this report is provided by FAS/Moscow.

General Information

NOTE: USDA unofficial data excludes Crimean production and exports. However, as of June 2014, Russian official bodies began incorporating data on Crimea into their official estimates. Where possible, data reported by FAS Moscow is exclusive of information attributable to Crimea.

In mid-May 2016, the Russian Government approved the National Report on Quarantine and Phytosanitary Status of the Territory of the Russian Federation (Government Resolution No. 871 of May 11, 2016). This is an annual report that is prepared by the Federal Phytosanitary and Veterinary Service of the Russian Federation (VPSS) based on monitoring of data of the quarantine and phytosanitary situation in the Russian Federation. The report is prepared in accordance with the Russian Federal Law of 2014 “On Plant Quarantine”¹ and contains information on the distribution of quarantine organisms on the territory of the Russian Federation (as of January 1, 2016), on the establishment of the quarantine phytosanitary zones in Russia for each quarantine specie, as well as on the termination of the quarantine zones for each specie. The full version of the National Report in Russian can be viewed on the VPSS’s site: <https://www.fsvps.ru/fsvps-docs/ru/news/files/17117/nd.pdf>. An unofficial translation of the National Report is below.

Please note: 1) in the translated tables the names of quarantine pests are given only in Latin; 2) an administrative map of Russia at the end of the report is given only for reference, and names of some subjects of the Russian Federation may differ from names in Table 2.

Translation begins:

**Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation
Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service
NATIONAL REPORT
On the Quarantine Pest Status in the Territory of the Russian Federation
Moscow 2016**

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Introduction

The National Report on the Quarantine Pest Status in the Territory of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – National Report) was prepared by the Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance

¹ FAS/Moscow reported on this Federal Law in GAIN report [Federal Law on Plant Quarantine 8-13-2014.pdf](#)

Service in accordance with the Federal Law, Article 12 from July 21, 2014 No. 206-FZ “On Plant Quarantine” (hereinafter – Federal Law “On Plant Quarantine”) based on the Russian Federation territory quarantine pest status monitoring data.

The National Report approved by the Government of the Russian Federation shall be sent to the Federal Council of the Russian Federation and published in mass media. Information on the National Report shall be presented by the representatives of the Government of the Russian Federation at the hearings of the Federal Council State Duma of the Russian Federation.

In accordance with Article 2 of the Federal Law “On Plant Quarantine,” the quarantine pest status of a territory means the presence or absence of quarantine pests in the territory.

The National Report contains information on the spread of quarantine pests in the territory of the Russian Federation, establishment of quarantine phytosanitary zones in the territory of the Russian Federation for each quarantine pest species, and also termination of quarantine phytosanitary zones in the territory of the Russian Federation for each quarantine pest species.

In accordance with Article 10 of the Federal Law “On Plant Quarantine,” quarantine pest status monitoring of the territory of the Russian Federation, which serves as the basis for developing the National Report, is a system of observation, analysis, evaluation and forecasting of quarantine pest distribution in the territory of the Russian Federation.

Procedures for the quarantine pest monitoring of the territory of the Russian Federation were approved by Order of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation from July 9, 2009 No. 269 “On the Approval of Procedures for the Quarantine Pest Monitoring in the Territory of the Russian Federation.”

Quarantine pest monitoring of the territory of the Russian Federation shall be done for the purpose of:

- ongoing surveillance over the introduction of quarantine pests into the territory of the Russian Federation, their development and spread across the territory of the Russian Federation, including the detection and evaluation of any factors influencing the development of quarantine pests and their spread across the territory of the Russian Federation;
- identification of entry ways and distribution of quarantine pests in the territory of the Russian Federation;
- identification of the quarantine pest hotbeds;
- development of proposals on measures required to control quarantine pests.

Plant quarantine is a set of governmental measures that help to prevent the introduction and spread of the most dangerous crop pests, pathogens and weeds.

Annually, pests and plant diseases lead to about 25% loss of potential food crops in the world.

Risk associated with transfer of quarantine pests was noted several centuries ago. The first law to regulate the relations in this field was adopted in France in 1660. Most countries with well-developed agricultural production including Germany, Austria, Australia, USA, and Mexico passed similar legislation between 1870 and 1915. By the mid-20th century, more than 100 countries adopted quarantine regulations and established institutions to control implementation.

The first law on plant quarantine in Russia was passed in 1873. At present, plant quarantine in the Russian Federation is regulated by the Federal Law “On Plant Quarantine,” which stipulates that plant quarantine is a legal regime to ensure protection of plants and products of plant origin from quarantine pests in the territory of the Russian Federation through a system of measures.

The Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service (VPSS) established by the Order of the

President of the Russian Federation from March 9, 2004 No. 314 “On the System and Structure of Federal Executive Bodies,” works to ensure protection of plants and territory of the Russian Federation from the introduction and spread of quarantine pests, and prevention of damage from the spread of quarantine pests. In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation from May 29, 2006 No. 329 “On the Official National Plant Protection Organization,” the Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service is the official National Plant Quarantine Organization responsible for fulfilling its duties pursuant to Article IV of the International Plant Protection Convention.

The Federal Law “On Plant Quarantine” and the Regulation on the Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation from June 30, 2004, No. 327 “On the Approval of the Regulation on the Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service” respectively, shall establish the legal framework for the plant quarantine regulations and determine the scope of the Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service authority in this field.

Within the framework of international cooperation, the Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service shall exchange the necessary information regarding the quarantine phytosanitary safety with the National Plant Quarantine Organizations of the foreign states.

The Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service shall act directly and through its regional branches involving the authorized or subordinate organizations that have been certified and have licenses for the established type of business.

Quarantine phytosanitary safety means the status of protection of the territory of the Russian Federation from risks of introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests.

International trade development and involvement of numerous organizations or individual entrepreneurs in trade relations combined with relaxed state control can jeopardize the Russian Federation pest environment and result in significant damage to the national economy.

Annually, about 30 million MT of regulated commodities are imported into Russia from 120 countries, where over 30 harmful quarantine pests have been detected.

At present, the state quarantine phytosanitary control takes place in 212 checkpoints at the Russian Federation State Border and in 291 temporary storage warehouses.

In 2015, about 13.7 million tons and 1.4 billion articles of various regulated goods were inspected during importation of plant products into the Russian Federation. There were 3,968 cases with 35 quarantine pest species found in products imported from 57 countries, including the following quarantine pests that are not present on the territory of the Russian Federation: ear rot of maize, corn bacterial wilt, khapra beetle, Mediterranean fruit fly, grape bacterial wilt, peanut weevil, *Callosobruchus* weevils, American clover leaf miner, South American leaf miner, South American tomato moth, mulberry scale, oriental fruit fly, chrysanthemum ray blight, chrysanthemum white blister, brown bacterial potato rot, soybean nematode, whitestar potato, ivy-leafed morning glory, longspine sandbur, *Bidens pilosa*, and *Bidens bipinnata*.

In the event that their introduction had not been prevented, the establishment and spread of those quarantine pest species in Russia would have led to significant crop losses and resulted in costs associated with the elimination of the quarantine pest hotbeds, as well as any indirect losses such as deterioration of crop quality, negative impact on human health, shrinking export markets, etc.

A typical example of a real pest threat would be the export of corn seeds contaminated with quarantine diseases to Russia from the USA. At present, the following diseases that are common in the US have been recognized as quarantine diseases for Russia – corn ear rot and bacterial wilt.

In addition to the quarantine pathogens, hotbeds of *Diabrotica* Western corn rootworm are common in the US – one of the major corn pests, which has received quarantine status in many countries including European Union and the Russian Federation.

The European Phytosanitary Services had underestimated the potential of *Diabrotica* Western corn rootworm introduction into Europe and did not include the pest in the regulated pest list. As a result, *Diabrotica* Western corn rootworm has spread across a number of countries (from Great Britain to Ukraine).

This pest has not been recorded in our country due to the current levels of phytosanitary control, however its habitat expansion rates in Europe demonstrate an extremely high potential risk of the pest introduction into Russia. All regions that grow corn for grain – primarily the regions of the Northern Caucasus and the adjacent regions – may become a potential risk zone for the *Diabrotica* beetle introduction in Russia. In the event of the pest introduction and subsequent spread across the territory of our country, direct losses could exceed five billion Rubles per year.

Khapra beetle represents a significant risk for the phytosanitary safety of Russia. It is one of the most dangerous pests affecting grain and grain by-products that is regulated in many countries and is under special control of the International Plant Protection Organizations. The beetle damages cereals, rice, corn, oilseeds, legumes, vegetable seeds, forest crops, ornamental and other crops. The pest is capable of destroying up to 70% of product stocks given that there can be up to 6,000 or more specimens found in 1 kg of grain.

The khapra beetle poses a threat to the entire territory of the Russian Federation in heated premises (primarily, grain elevators, breweries, flour mills, grain storage barns, and oil-crushing plants). In our country, there was a dangerous outbreak at the end of 1980s in Stavropol Krai where 2 breeding sites of khapra beetle were found. Clear and timely quarantine measures together with extermination activities helped to eliminate the khapra beetle hotbeds within the period of 3 years.

In the event that the pest spreads across the territory of the Russian Federation, the damage can amount to 6 billion Rubles per year. It should also be noted that if there are any detections of the beetle on the territory of the Russian Federation, countries that import the Russian grain might limit or suspend all imports.

In addition to the khapra beetle, *Callosobruchus* weevil is another cereal quarantine pest that can cause just as much damage to the Russian economy if introduced into the Russian territory and spread across storage facilities. According to pest risk analysis, damage caused by this pest species could amount to four billion Rubles annually. Indirect losses due to the potential spread of *Callosobruchus* weevil in the Russian Federation shall include the potential loss of foreign markets where the pest is regulated.

Indian wheat smut (*Neovossia indica*) is considered a dangerous quarantine disease in 78 countries. Currently, the disease has not been recorded in European countries, including Russia, however VPSS experts detected spores during inspections of wheat imports from Burma, Libya, Turkey and Syria.

In some years, the Indian wheat crop has dropped as much as 20% and seed germination rates decreased between 20 and 56% due to the disease. Moreover, if grain is contaminated with the fungus, bakery and biochemical properties deteriorate, making the grain unsuitable for baking and decreasing its

marketability. Indirect losses can also be attributed to grain export quarantine restrictions.

Pest risk analysis carried out for the territory of the Russian Federation shows that the Indian wheat smut suitable area matches the main wheat producing regions in Russia. If we assume that potential damage due to wheat smut in the Russian Federation were comparable to costs suffered in India, Russian losses could range between 146,000 and 293,000 tons of grain per year, or between 700 million Rubles and 1.5 billion Rubles annually.

In addition, if Russia's supply of planting seeds were to become contaminated with Indian wheat smut they would be downgraded to technical crops, making the value of the harvested grain even lower. Given the fact that the Indian wheat smut agent is regulated in most countries, its establishment in Russia could result in a drastic reduction in Russian grain exports.

The state quarantine phytosanitary control (surveillance) of the domestic movement of regulated products is of great relevance to the phytosanitary safety of the Russian Federation. This is especially important for regulated products coming from southern regions of the country, where hotbeds for three quarantine species of Ambrosia, the American origin weed, are located. Ambrosia creates enormous damage to plants of cultivated crops by absorbing three times more water than, for instance, millet and corn. Due to its well-developed green top and root systems, Ambrosia suppresses and crowds out planted crops. Weed density in planted oats can be as high as 4,809 weeds per m². Ambrosia has been recognized as one of the most dangerous allergenic plants. Ambrosia is propagated by seeds that can retain viability for a period from 5 to 40 years, making it extremely difficult to eradicate established hotbeds.

The quarantine phytosanitary safety is a constituent part of the food security of the Russian Federation.

The Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation was approved by the Order of President of the Russian Federation from January 30, 2010, No. 120 "On Approval of the Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation" to implement the state economic policy as it pertains to the food security of the Russian Federation aimed at ensuring a constant supply of food for the population, development of the domestic agro-industrial complex, rapid response to domestic and foreign threats to food market stability, and successful participation in the international cooperation in the sphere of food security.

Russian Federation food security is one of the key elements in the country's mid-term national security goals. Food security is a factor in preserving Russian statehood and sovereignty, an essential part of Russian demographic policy, and a prerequisite to the implementation of the national strategic priority, which is to improve the quality of life of the Russian citizens by ensuring high standards of living.

A strategic goal of food security is to ensure that the population has access to safe agricultural products. Stable domestic production and the availability of essential stocks and reserves can assure that the goal is reached.

Regardless of any changes in internal or external environments, the key objectives in ensuring food security include timely forecasting, identification and prevention of internal or external threats to food security, and minimization of their negative impact.

Such risks and threats to food security of the Russian Federation include agro-ecological risks associated with unfavorable climate change or consequences of natural and anthropogenic disasters.

Evidence of the above-mentioned risks shall constitute threats to food security, which can result in non-compliance with the threshold values of the food security criteria.

Sustainable prevention of internal and external threats to food security shall be accomplished through

measures and mechanisms that ensure our food security.

One of the elements of ensuring our country's food security shall be the quarantine phytosanitary monitoring of the territory of the Russian Federation that helps to identify quarantine pest risks associated with the introduction and the spread of quarantine pests in the Russian Federation and the establishment of quarantine pest breeding grounds. Quarantine pest risk shall be managed by adopting measures required for quarantine pest control.

Section 1 Distribution of quarantine pests on the territory of the Russian Federation

In accordance with Article 2, Federal Law "On Plant Quarantine," a quarantine pest means a harmful organism that is not present or has limited distribution in the territory of the Russian Federation, and has been entered into the Unified List of Quarantine Pests². Such organisms have potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and where they are not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and under official control.

The list of quarantine pests shall be developed and revised based on pest risk analysis.

The Order of the Ministry of Agriculture of Russia from December 15, 2014, No. 501 "On Approval of the List of Quarantine Pests" approved the List of Quarantine Pests (hereinafter – the List).

Currently, the List contains 168 quarantine organisms, including 132 pests that are not present in the territory of the Russian Federation, and 36 pests that have a limited distribution.

Quarantine organisms that are not present in the territory of the Russian Federation include 69 pest species (67 pest species are insects and 2 are mite species), 24 fungal species, 7 bacteria species, 1 phytoplasma specie, 14 virus and viroid species, 8 nematode species, and 9 weed plant species.

The ratio of various groups of quarantine organisms that are not present in the territory of the Russian Federation and included on the List is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Groups of quarantine organisms that are not present on the territory of the Russian Federation, %

- Pests (52%)
- Fungal pathogens (18%)
- Bacterial pathogens (5%)
- Phytoplasmas (1%)
- Viral and viroid pathogens (11%)
- Nematodes (6%)
- Weeds (7%)

Quarantine organisms that have limited distribution in the territory of the Russian Federation include 17 pest species, 3 fungal species, 1 bacteria species, 6 virus and viroid species, 1 nematode species, and 8

² FAS/Moscow reported on the Unified List of Quarantine Pests for Russia in the GAIN report: [Russian List of Quarantine Pests_1-14-2015.pdf](#)

weed plant species.

The ratio of the above-mentioned quarantine organisms included on the List is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Groups of quarantine organisms that have a limited distribution in the territory of the Russian Federation, %

- Pests (47%)
- Fungal pathogens (8%)
- Bacterial pathogens (3%)
- Viral and viroid pathogens (17%)
- Nematodes (3%)
- Weeds (22%)

The following quarantine organisms from the List with their potential impact estimated as high (over 1 billion Rubles) are related to cereal crops: fungal pathogens - ear rot of maize (*Stenocarpella macrospora* (Earle) Sutton and *Stenocarpella maydis* (Berkeley) Sutton), bacterial pathogens – bacterial wilt of corn (*Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* (Smith) Mergaert et al.), bacterial blight of rice (*Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *Oryzae* (Ishiyama) Swings et al.). Even more damaging can be the introduction of various weeds into the territory of Russia, such as hairy beggarticks (*Bidens pilosa* L.), whitestar (*Ipomoea lacunosa* L.), ivy-leaf morning glory (*Ipomoea hederacea* L.), poverty weed (*Iva axillaris* Pursh.), Carolina horse nettle (*Solanum carolinense* L.), and some others.

Phytosanitary requirements of the countries that import grain from Russia contain a long list of weed plants that are not allowed in Russian grain.

Khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium* Ev.), a pest that is known to impact grain stocks and grain by-products, continues to be a serious threat.

Over 2 million hectares of land are planted with potatoes in the Russian Federation. According to Rosstat, the annual gross potato harvest between 2011 and 2015 reached 31.4 million tons.

This crop is associated with a wide range of quarantine organisms from the List, with a potential impact estimated as high (over 1 billion Rubles): the pests include potato beetle – tuber flea beetle (*Epitrix tuberis* Gentner), Andean potato weevils (*Premnotrypes* spp.), potato moth (*Phthorimaea operculella* Zell.); fungal pathogens – potato smut (*Thecaphora solani* Thirumet et O'Brien); viral pathogens – potato Andean latent tymovirus (*Potato Andean mottle comovirus*), potato T tepovirus, potato yellowing alfamovirus; Columbian root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne chitwoodi* Golden et al.); bacterial pathogen – potato brown rot (*Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.).

Fruit and berry plantations occupy more than 500,000 ha. According to Rosstat, the fruit and berry total crop averaged 2.75 million tons per year in 2011-2015.

Fruit crops are associated with a wide range of quarantine pests from the List, with their potential damage estimated as medium and high (over 100 million Rubles): pests – Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata* (Wied.), mulberry scale (*Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* (Targ.-Toz.), apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh), oriental fruit moth (*Grapholita molesta* Busck), California scale (*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), phylloxera *Viteus vitifoliae* (Fitch.); bacterial pathogens – fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora* (Burill.) Winslow et al.), bacterial blight of grapevine (*Xylophilus ampelinus* (Panagopoulos) Willems et al.), grapevine yellows phytoplasma disease (*Grapevina Phitoplazma vitus*); viral pathogens – cherry rasp leaf nepovirus, peach latent mosaic viroid, peach rosette mosaic nepovirus,

plum pox potyvirus; fungal pathogens – raspberries and strawberries red root spot (*Phytophthora fragariae* Hickman).

Pests and diseases attributed to crops in protected ground represent a special group. Acreage planted with such crops in Russia is about 2,000 ha. The impact of quarantine pests on these crops may be estimated as high due to the nature of crop production in protected ground. The plant pests are American clover leaf miner (*Liriomyza trifolii* Burg.), western (California) flower thrips (*Frankliniella occidentalis* Perg.), tobacco whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* Gen.), as well as fungal pathogens such as chrysanthemum ray blight (*Didymella ligulicola* (K.F.Baker, Dimock&Davis) von Arx), chrysanthemum white blister (*Puccinia horiana* Henn).

The most dangerous North-American coniferous evergreen pest, i.e. pinewood nematode (*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner et Buhrer) Nickle), poses a threat to Russian forestry.

If the above quarantine pest were found in the Russian Federation, the economic losses to Russian timber exports would equal between 20-30 billion Rubles per year. The loss is estimated at this level because countries that import timber and wood products from Russia would have every reason to renegotiate terms of timber deliveries even for their current long-term contracts. The economic impact of this is comparable to downgrading timber to a different category that corresponds to a 25% “price reduction” for raw wood (for instance, round timber) and a 10% reduction for sawn timber (for instance, sawn wood). The introduction of the pinewood nematode into Russian forests would result in even larger economic implications. It is estimated that potential losses could total 200 billion Rubles if 5% of forests in the territory of the Russian Federation are infested and over 400 billion Rubles if 50% of forests are infested.

Environmental and social implications can be more detrimental. The introduction of pinewood nematode into the coniferous forests of Russia could have devastating consequences as the coniferous evergreens that grow in the Russian Federation are not resistant to the nematode, unlike, for instance, the North American pine.

Other dangerous quarantine forest pests that are not present in the territory of the Russian Federation include Asian longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) and citrus longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster). Damage from their introduction is estimated at a minimum of 1 billion Rubles.

Information on the quarantine pest distribution in the Russian Federation is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of quarantine objects (pests) in the Russian Federation (as of January 1, 2016)

Name of quarantine pest	Number of subjects of the Russian Federation (provinces) where the quarantine pest is present	Number of municipal units where the quarantine pest is present	Area of the established quarantine phytosanitary zone, hectares	
I. Plant pests, including forest pests				
1	Spodoptera litura Fabr.)	1	19	4,222.0
2	Hyphantria cunea Drury	15	171	83,558.8
3	Grapholitha molesta Busck.	16	113	26,698.2
4	Frankliniella occidentalis Perg.	37	70	8,286.1
5	Quadraspidiotus pemiciosus Comst.	17	195	95 053.5
6	Phthorimaea operculella Zell.	7	42	14,694.1
7	Carposina niponensis Wlsg.	4	38	146,914.2
8	Ceratitis capitata (Wied.)	2	2	0.3
9	Bemisia tabaci Gen.	2	3	13.4
10	Viteus vitifoliae (Fitch.)	10	77	21,779.9
11	Popillia japonica Newm.	1	1	2,000.0
12	Tuta absoluta Povolny	3	4	96.1
13	Monochamus urussovi Fisch.	45	589	368,512,575.6
14	Monochamus sutor L.	50	600	331,468,984.9
15	Lymarrtria dispar asiatica Vnukovskij	13	205	86,474,602.1
16	Dendrolimus sibiricus Tschetw.	21	287	184,800,790.1
17	Monochamus galloprovincialis Oliv.	45	606	276,589,919.8
18	Monochamus saltuarius Gebl.	9	165	59,802,725.5
19	Monochamus impluviatus Mot.	7	122	97,647,487.0
II. Plant pathogens				
20	Didymella ligulicola K.F.Baker, Dimock&Davis) von Arx	1	1	0.1

2 1	<i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye	1	1	32.2
2 2	<i>Puccinia horiana</i> Henn.	2	5	0.8
2 3	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Woll.) Behrens.	62	910	2,105,871.3
2 4	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burill.) Winslow et al	15	39	198,503.4
2 5	Plum pox potyvirus	16	30	11,914.6
2 6	<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilb) Percival	13	36	1,217.9
2 7	<i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> Hickmarr	1	1	0.3
2 8	<i>Diaporthe helianthi</i> Munt.Cvet. et al.	10	130	175,552.6
II. Weeds				
2 9	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> DC.	9	17	28,035.9
3 0	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L.	32	324	10,549,222.5
3 1	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i> L.	23	108	2,723,458.1
3 2	<i>Acroptilon repens</i> DC.	20	194	5,184,320.3
3 3	<i>Solanum rostratum</i> Dun.	7	37	3,828,108.2
3 4	<i>Solanum triflorum</i> Nutt.	3	8	702,393.4
3 5	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	66	613	9,705,097.0
3 6	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i> (Hack) Fem	4	12	59.2

Section 2

Establishment of the quarantine phytosanitary zones in the territory of the Russian Federation for each quarantine species

In accordance with provisions of the Federal Law "On Plant Quarantine," quarantine phytosanitary zone means a territory, where the quarantine phytosanitary regime is declared in connection with the detection of quarantine pests, and pest control measures are in place.

Quarantine phytosanitary regime means a set of measures applied to create conditions required to contain the quarantine pest hotbed and/or eliminate the quarantine pest population in the quarantine phytosanitary zone in accordance with the plant quarantine laws of the Russian Federation and the program for the quarantine pest hotbed containment and quarantine pest population elimination to ensure the plant quarantine enforcement and prevent any further

spread of the quarantine organisms in the quarantine phytosanitary zone.

The quarantine phytosanitary regime shall be established in the quarantine phytosanitary zone (including the quarantine pest hotbed buffer zone that incorporates buildings, structures and production sites (including processing), as well as the points of sale and storage facilities for the regulated products contaminated and/or infested with the quarantine pest). The quarantine phytosanitary regime shall also apply to the equipment, means of transport and premises, where such regulated products are located.

The Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service can declare the quarantine phytosanitary regime if any contamination and/or infestation of the regulated products or regulated organisms with the quarantine pests were detected.

Procedures for the establishment and termination of the quarantine phytosanitary zone, the establishment and termination of the quarantine phytosanitary regime, the imposition or withdrawal of quarantine restrictions were approved by the Order of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation from February 13, 2008 No. 43 "On the Establishment and Termination of the Quarantine Phytosanitary Zone, the Establishment and Termination of the Quarantine Phytosanitary Regime, on the Imposition or Withdrawal of Quarantine Restrictions."

Information on the quarantine phytosanitary zones established in the territory of the Russian Federation as of January 1, 2016 is given in Table 2.

Table 2. Quarantine phytosanitary zones in the territory of the Russian Federation (as of January 1, 2016)

	Subject of the Russian Federation (province)	Total territory/area of the subject of the Russian Federation (according to Rosstat, 2014)		Territory of the subject of the Russian Federation infested with quarantine pests	
		Number of admin. units in the subject of the RF	Area of the subject of the RF, hectares	Number of admin. units in the subject of the RF	Area of the established quarantine phytosanitary zone, hectares
I. Plant pests, including forest pests					
	1. <i>Spodopteraltura Fabr.</i>				
1	Primorskiy kray	22	16,470,000	19	4,222.0
	2. <i>Hyphantria cunea Drury</i>				
1	Adygeya Rep.	7	780,000	7	128.6
2	Dagestan Rep.	42	5,030,000	25	1,032.5
3	Ingushetiya Rep.	4	360,000	4	7,893.0
4	Kabardino-Balkariya Rep.	10	1,250,000	10	14,675.0
5	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep.	10	1,430,000	6	217.0
6	Crimea Rep. and Sevastopol	14	2,608,000	4	14,207.1
7	North Osetiya-Alania Rep.	8	800,000	8	5,727.6

8	Chechenskaya Rep.	15	1,560,000	13	327.0
9	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	37	35,734.5
10	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	19	1,805.4
11	Astrakhan oblast	11	4,900,000	8	6.6
12	Belgorod oblast	21	2,710,000	7	1,775.9
13	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	3	14.6
14	Voronezh oblast	31	5,220,000	3	0.0
15	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	17	14.1
	3. <i>Grapholitha molesta</i> Busck.				
1	Adygeya Rep.	7	780,000	7	286.2
2	Dagestan Rep.	42	5,030,000	15	2,925.5
3	Ingushetiya Rep.	4	360,000	4	418.4
4	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep.	10	1,430,000	3	2,804.0
5	Kabardino-Balkariya Rep.	10	1,250,000	2	577.0
6	Crimea Rep. and Sevastopol	14	2,608,000	4	945.8
7	North Osetiya-Alania Rep.	8	800,000	3	26.0
8	Chechenskaya Rep.	15	1,560,000	12	265.0
9	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	31	6,943.7
10	Krasnoyarsk kray	44	236,679,700	2	1,266.9
11	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	17	9,716.5
12	Astrakhan oblast	11	4,900,000	9	417.1
13	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	1	36.0
14	Kaliningrad oblast	15	1,510,000	1	0.1
15	Novosibirsk oblast	30	17,820,000	1	21.2
16	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	1	48.9
	4. <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> Perg.				
1	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep.	10	1,430,000	1	144.0
2	Tatarstan Rep.	43	6,780,000	1	0.3
3	Udmurtiya Rep.	25	4,210,000	3	16.7
4	Chuvashiya Rep.	21	1,830,000	1	23.5
5	Altay kray	60	16,800,000	1	1.5
6	Zabaikalskiy kray	31	43,190,000	1	0.0
7	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	3	1.0
8	Krasnoyarsk kray	44	236,680,000	3	8.8
9	Perm kray	48	16,020,000	1	0.2
10	Primorskiy kray	22	16,470,000	4	0.7
11	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	3	5.0
12	Amur oblast	20	36,190,000	1	0.9
13	Astrakhan oblast	11	4,900,000	1	0.3
14	Belgorod oblast	21	2,710,000	1	13.5
15	Bryansk oblast	27	3,490,000	1	1.5

16	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	1	1.2
17	Ivanovo oblast	21	2,140,000	1	45.3
18	Irkutsk oblast	33	77,480,000	3	0.5
19	Kaliningrad oblast	15	1,510,000	3	3.2
20	Kaluga oblast	24	2,980,000	2	28.8
21	Kemerovo oblast	18	9,570,000	1	0.6
22	Kurgan oblast	24	7,150,000	1	0.4
23	Kursk oblast	28	3,000,000	1	1.1
24	Leningrad oblast and c. Saint-Petersburg	36	8,530,000	8	55.0
25	Lipetsk oblast	18	2,400,000	1	1.1
26	Moscow oblast and c. Moscow	46	4,690,000	7	11.8
27	Nizhniy Novgorod oblast	48	7,660,000	2	20.5
28	Novosibirsk oblast	30	17,820,000	1	0.9
29	Orenburg oblast	35	12,370,000	1	3.0
30	Orel oblast	24	2,470,000	1	15.1
31	Ryazan oblast	25	3,960,000	1	0.4
32	Sverdlovsk oblast	30	19,430,000	0	8.2
33	Tver oblast	36	8,420,000	1	1.5
34	Tomsk oblast	16	31,440,000	1	7,854.5
35	Tula oblast	23	2,570,000	2	10.0
36	Ulyanovsk oblast	21	3,720,000	1	2.5
37	Yaroslavl oblast	17	3,620,000	1	2.5
	5. <i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i> Comst.				
1	Adygeya Rep.	7	780,000	7	59.4
2	Dagestan Rep.	42	5,030,000	25	3,929.8
3	Ingushetiya Rep.	4	360,000	4	2,367.8
4	Kabardino-Balkariya Rep.	10	1,250,000	10	6,375.0
5	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep.	10	1,430,000	6	396.2
6	North Osetiya-Alania Rep.	8	800,000	8	4,946.4
7	Chechenskaya Rep.	15	1,560,000	12	477.5
8	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	37	69,738.8
9	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	21	3,344.7
10	Primorskiy kray	22	16,470,000,	14	141.7
11	Khabarovsk kray	17	78,760,000	5	6.5
12	Amur oblast	20	36,190,000	I	1.0
13	Astrakhan oblast	11	4,900,000	8	315.4
14	Belgorod oblast	21	2,710,000	1	3.1
15	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	10	682.2
16	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	22	2,256.2
17	Sakhalin oblast	19	8,710,000	4	11.8
	6. <i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> Zell.				

1	Adygeya Rep.	7	780,000	7	59.7
2	Bashkortostan Rep.	54	14,290,000	1	2,900.0
3	Crimea Rep. and Sevastopol	14	2,608,000	3	6,229.9
4	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	17	3,033.7
5	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	9	725.5
6	Astrakhan oblast	11	4,900,000	2	1,524.9
7	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	3	220.4
7. <i>Carposina niponensis</i> Wlsgl.					
1	Krasnoyarsk kray	44	236,679,700	1	706.5
2	Primorskiy kray	22	16,470,000	22	145,108.5
3	Khabarovskiy kray	17	78,760,000	8	934.2
4	Amur oblast	20	36,190,000	7	165.0
8. <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Wied.)					
1	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	1	0.3
2	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	1	0.1
9. <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Gen.					
1	Yaroslavl oblast	17	3,620,000	1	2.5
2	City of Saint Petersburg	18	140,000	2	10.9
10. <i>Viteus vitifoliae</i> (Fitch.)					
1	Adygeya Rep.	7	780,000	3	0.4
2	Dagestan Rep.	42	5,030,000	10	5,460.2
3	Kabardino-Balkariya Rep.	10	1,250,000	1	653.0
4	Crimea Rep. and Sevastopol	14	2,608,000	1	1.0
5	North Osetiya-Alania Rep.	8	800,000	1	83.0
6	Chechenskaya Rep.	15	1,560,000	4	245.0
7	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	37	11,662.9
8	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	7	1,999.0
9	Belgorod oblast	21	2,710,000	1	0.1
10	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	12	1,675.4
11. <i>Tuta absoluta</i> Povolny					
1	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep.	10	1,430,000	1	12.0
2	Crimea Rep. and Sevastopol.	14	2,608	1	11.2
3	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	2	72.9
12. <i>Popillia japonica</i> Newm.					
1	Sakhalin oblast	19	8,710,000	1	2,000.0
13. <i>Monochamus urussovi</i> Fisch.					
1	Altay Rep.	10	9,290,000	10	3,090,621.0
2	Bashkortostan Rep.	54	14,290,000	13	504,707.0
3	Buryatia Rep.	21	35,130,000	21	29,638,362.0
4	Karelia Rep.	16	18,050,000	3	9,339,345.0
5	Komi Rep.	20	41,680,000	20	41,677,400.0

6	Mariy El Rep.	14	2,340,000	11	90,610.1
7	Mordovia Rep.	22	2,610,000	2	49,325.0
8	Sakha Rep. (Yakutia)	34	308,350,000	7	105,646.5
9	Tatarstan Rep.	43	6,780,000	5	26,356.0
10	Udmurtia Rep.	25	4,210,000	6	442,603.0
11	Chuvashia Rep.	21	1,830,000	1	8,250.0
12	Altay kray	60	16,800,000	16	740,804.0
13	Zabaikalskiy kray	31	43,190,000	5	22,525.0
14	Kamchatskiy kray	11	46,430,000	2	2,760,897.0
15	Krasnoyarsk kray	44	236,680,000	42	84,286,791.0
16	Perm kray	48	16,020,000	48	10,139,000.0
17	Primorskiy kray	22	16,470,000	13	10,112,661.0
18	Khabarovskiy kray	17	78,760,000	17	37,546,400.0
19	Amur oblast	20	36,190,000	10	27,264,366.0
20	Arkhangelsk oblast	20	58,990,000	5	775,019.0
21	Bryansk oblast	27	3,490,000	27	538,200.0
22	Vladimir oblast	25	2,910,000	2	15.0
23	Vologda oblast	26	14,450,000	8	1,330,135.0
24	Ivanovo oblast	21	2,140,000	21	806,889.0
25	Irkutsk oblast	33	77,480,000	33	71,465,889.0
26	Kemerovo oblast	18	9,550,000	18	5,431,594.0
27	Kirov oblast	39	12,040,000	39	8,037,300.0
28	Kostroma oblast	24	6,020,000	14	959,849.4
29	Kurgan oblast	24	7,150,000	16	294,782.8
30	Kursk oblast	28	3,000,000	1	6,169.0
31	Magadan oblast	8	46,246,400	2	21.8
32	Moscow oblast and c. Moscow	46	4,690,000	16	51,632.3
33	Nizhniy Novgorod oblast	48	7,660,000	12	1,826,075.0
34	Novgorod oblast	22	5,450,000	22	1,307,000.0
35	Orenburg oblast	35	12,370,000	4	101,200.0
36	Orel oblast	24	2,470,000	3	64,383.0
37	Penza oblast	27	4,340,000	2	80,968.0
38	Ryazan oblast	25	3,960,000	8	157,669.0
39	Sakhalin oblast	19	8,710,000	14	3,172,302.0
40	Sverdlovsk oblast	30	19,430,000	30	13,500,000.0
41	Smolensk oblast	25	4,980,000	25	377,958.4
42	Tomsk oblast	16	31,440,000	3	124,734.3
43	Tyumen oblast	22	146,420,000	1	156.0
44	Chelyabinsk oblast	27	8,850,000	8	255,350.0
45	Khanty-Mansiysk autonomous district	9	53,480,000	3	614.0
	14. Monochamus sutor L.				

1	Bashkortostan Rep.	54	14,290,000	10	697,018.0
2	Buryatia Rep.	21	35,130,000	21	29,638,362.0
3	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep.	10	1,430,000	1	120.0
4	Karelia Rep.	16	18,050,000	7	9,608,279.2
5	Komi Rep.	20	41,680,000	20	41,677,400.0
6	Mariy El Rep.	14	2,340,000	10	176,022.1
7	Mordovia Rep.	22	2,610,000	8	165,723.0
8	Sakha Rep. (Yakutia)	34	308,350,000	5	104,565.7
9	Udmurtia Rep.	25	4,210,000	6	598,514.0
10	Khakassiya Rep.	8	6,160,000	I	39.8
11	Chuvashia Rep.	21	1,830,000	I	11,781.0
12	Altay kray	60	16,800,000	6	364,690.0
13	Zabaikalskiy kray	31	43,190,000	3	22,435.2
14	Kamchatskiy kray	11	46,430,000	3	5,027,060.0
15	Krasnoyarsk kray	44	236,680,000	17	32,135,568.0
16	Perm kray	48	16,020,000	48	10,139,000.0
17	Primorskiy kray	22	16,470,000	13	10,112,661.0
18	Khabarovskiy kray	17	78,760,000	17	37,546,400.0
19	Amur oblast	20	36,190,000	10	36,012,964.0
20	Arkhangelsk oblast	20	58,990,000	7	3,666,950.3
21	Bryansk oblast	27	3,490,000	27	538,200.0
22	Vladimir oblast	25	2,910,000	I	0.3
23	Vologda oblast	26	14,450,000	8	3,680,010.0
24	Ivanovo oblast	21	2,140,000	21	806,889.0
25	Irkutsk oblast	33	77,480,000	33	71,465,889.0
26	Kaliningrad oblast	15	1,510,000	3	51.9
27	Kaluga oblast	24	2,980,000	8	440,984.4
28	Kemerovo oblast	18	9,550,000	18	5,431,594.0
29	Kirov oblast	39	12,040,000	39	8,037,300.0
30	Kostroma oblast	24	6,020,000	11	1,082,966
31	Kurgan oblast	24	7,150,000	16	294,782.8
32	Magadan oblast	8	46,246,400	I	3.2
33	Moscow oblast and city of Moscow	46	4,690,000	4	28.4
34	Nizhniy Novgorod oblast	48	7,660,000	48	1,990,782
35	Novgorod oblast	22	5,450,000	22	1,307,000
36	Orenburg oblast	35	12,370,000	5	109,145.0
37	Orel oblast	24	2,470,000	3	32,773.0
38	Penza oblast	27	4,340,000	2	61,255.0
39	Ryazan oblast	25	3,960,000	16	317,195.2
40	Samara oblast	27	5,360,000	3	80,600.0
41	Sakhalin oblast	19	8,710,000	13	3,110,801.0

42	Sverdlovsk oblast	30	19,430,000	30	13,500,000.0
43	Smolensk oblast	25	4,980,000	25	465,251.3
44	Tver oblast	36	8,420,000	3	67.6
45	Tomsk oblast	16	31,440,000	2	24,237.5
46	Tula oblast	23	2,570,000	7	463,876.0
47	Ulyanovsk oblast	21	3,720,000	3	189,814.0
48	Chelyabinsk oblast	27	8,850,000	9	330,838.0
49	Yaroslavl oblast	17	3,620,000	2	483.1
50	Khanty-Mansiysk autonomous district	9	53,480,000	3	614.0
	15. <i>Lymantria dispar asiatica</i> Vnukovskij				
1	Altay Rep.	10	9,290,000	10	4,119,824.0
2	Buryatia Rep.	21	35,130,000	15	1,684,101
3	Altay kray	60	16,800,000	60	3,797,852.0
4	Zabaikalskiy kray	31	43,190,000	1	618.0
5	Krasnoyarsk kray	44	236,680,000	11	26,638,200.0
6	Primorskiy kray	22	16,470,000	20	16,053,394.0
7	Khabarovskiy kray	17	78,760,000	17	13,333,600.0
8	Amur oblast	20	36,190,000	4	395,607.0
9	Kemerovo oblast	18	9,550,000	18	5,431,594.0
10	Novosibirsk oblast	30	17,780,000	9	1,475,272
11	Sverdlovsk oblast	30	19,430,000	30	13,500,000.0
12	Tyumen oblast	22	146,420,000	9	37,540.1
13	Jewish autonomous oblast	5	3,600,000	1	7,000.0
	16. <i>Dendrol mus sibiricus</i> Tschetw.				
1	Altay Rep.	10	9,290,000	10	3,090,621.0
2	Buryatia Rep.	21	35,130,000	19	957,208.0
3	Sakha Rep. (Yakutia)	34	308,350,000	6	2,594,772.0
4	Tyva Rep.	17	16,860,000	4	12,627.0
5	Udmurtia Rep.	25	4,210,000	20	1,539,713.1
6	Khakassiya Rep.	8	6,160,000	1	277,145.0
7	Chuvashia Rep.	21	1,830,000	1	12,339.0
8	Altay kray	60	16,800,000	10	411,513.0
9	Zabaikalskiy kray	31	43,190,000	1	204.0
10	Krasnoyarsk kray	44	236,680,000	20	52,812,300.0
11	Perm kray	48	16,020,000	48	10,139,000.0
12	Khabarovskiy kray	17	78,760,000	17	13,333,600.0
13	Amur oblast	20	36,190,000	2	377,384.0
14	Irkutsk oblast	33	77,480,000	33	71,465,889.0
15	Kemerovo oblast	18	9,550,000	18	5,431,594.0
16	Kirov oblast	39	12,040,000	39	8,037,300.0
17	Novosibirsk oblast	30	17,820,000	1	755,342.0

18	Sverdlovsk oblast	30	19,430,000	30	13,500,000.0
19	Tomsk oblast	16	31,440,000	2	51,490.0
20	Chelyabinsk oblast	27	8,850,000	2	135.0
21	Khanty-Mansiysk autonomous district	9	53,480,000	3	614.0
	17. Monochamus galloprovincialis Oliv.				
1	Bashkortostan Rep.	54	14,290,000	20	1,182,683.0
2	Buryatia Rep.	21	35,130,000	21	29,638,362.0
3	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep.	10	1,430,000	2	550.0
4	Karelia Rep.	16	18,050,000	4	9,296,449.0
5	Komi Rep.	20	41,680,000	20	41,677,400.0
6	Mariy El Rep.	14	2,340,000	11	273,212.7
7	Mordovia Rep.	22	2,610,000	14	328,877.5
8	Sakha Rep. (Yakutia)	34	308,350,000	4	29,018.5
9	Tatarstan Rep.	43	6,780,000	8	103,859.1
10	Udmurtia Rep.	25	4,210,000	10	858,143.0
11	Chuvashia Rep.	21	1,830,000	4	44,398.8
12	Altay kray	60	16,800,000	26	854,484.0
13	Zabaikalskiy kray	31	43,190,000	11	8,084.8
14	Krasnoyarsk kray	44	236,680,000	42	84,286,791.0
15	Perm kray	48	16,020,000	48	10,139,000.0
16	Amur oblast	20	36,190,000	2	8,490,022.0
17	Arkhangelsk oblast	20	58,990,000	2	1,291,939.0
18	Bryansk oblast	27	3,490,000	27	538,200.0
19	Vladimir oblast	25	2,910,000	3	22.7
20	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	1	3,451.0
21	Ivanovo oblast	21	2,140,000	21	806,889.0
22	Irkutsk oblast	33	77,480,000	33	71,465,889.0
23	Kaluga oblast	24	2,980,000	3	187,445.0
24	Kirov oblast	39	12,040,000	39	8,037,300.0
25	Kostroma oblast	24	6,020,000	3	196,365.2
26	Kurgan oblast	24	7,150,000	16	294,782.8
27	Lipetsk oblast	18	2,400,000	2	4,425.0
28	Magadan oblast	8	46,246,400	1	3.2
29	Moscow oblast and city of Moscow	46	4,690,000	7	208.4
30	Nizhniy Novgorod oblast	48	7,660,000	48	1,642,441.0
31	Novgorod oblast	22	5,450,000	22	1,307,000.0
32	Novosibirsk oblast	30	17,820,000	3	37,157.0
33	Orel oblast	24	2,470,000	4	64,476.0
34	Penza oblast	27	4,340,000	3	80,968.0
35	Samara oblast	27	5,360,000	6	133,264.0
36	Smolensk oblast	25	4,980,000	25	406,427.0

37	Ryazan oblast	25	3,960,000	25	813,490.0
38	Tambov oblast	23	3,450,000	9	138,790.0
39	Tver oblast	36	8,420,000	2	55.0
40	Tomsk oblast	16	31,440,000	1	20,759.0
41	Tula oblast	23	2,570,000	2	227,100.0
42	Tyumen oblast	22	146,420,000	1	156.0
43	Ulyanovsk oblast	21	3,720,000	20	1,029,479.0
44	Chelyabinsk oblast	27	8,850,000	27	649,488.0
45	Khanty-Mansiysk autonomous district	9	53,480,000	3	614.0
18. <i>Monochamus saltuarius</i> Gehl.					
1	Karelia Rep.	16	18,050,000	16	8,864,887.0
2	Sakha Rep. (Yakutia)	34	308,350,000	6	81,723.5
3	Perm kray	48	16,020,000	48	10,139,000.0
4	Primorskiy kray	22	16,470,000	7	5,530,754.0
5	Khabarovskiy kray	17	78,760,000	17	13,333,600.0
6	Kirov oblast	39	12,040,000	39	8,037,300.0
7	Sakhalin oblast	19	8,710,000	1	315,305.0
8	Sverdlovsk oblast	30	19,430,000	30	13,500,000.0
9	Tyumen oblast	22	146,420,000	1	156.0
19. <i>Monochamus impluviatus</i> Mot.					
1	Bashkortostan Rep.	54	14,290,000	2	44,206.0
2	Altay kray	60	16,800,000	1	17,291.0
3	Khabarovskiy kray	17	78,760,000	17	3,754,600.0
4	Irkutsk oblast	33	77,480,000	33	71,465,889.0
5	Kemerovo oblast	36	19,100,000	36	8,864,887.0
6	Sverdlovsk oblast	30	19,430,000	30	13,500,000.0
7	Khanty-Mansiysk autonomous district	9	53,480,000	3	614.0
II. Plant pathogens					
20. <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> (K.F.Baker, Dimock&Davis) von Arx					
1	Primorskiy kray	22	16,470,000	1	0.1
21. <i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye					
1	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	1	32.2
22. <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Henn.					
1	Altay kray	60	16,800,000	2	0.6
2	Primorskiy kray	22	16,470,000	3	0.3
23. <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Woll.) Behrens.					
1	Altay Rep.	10	9,290,000	2	668.0
2	Bashkortostan Rep.	54	14,290,000	20	19,876.0
3	Buryatia Rep.	21	35,130,000	20	461,036.2
4	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep.	10	1,430,000	5	757.5
5	Karelia Rep.	16	18,050,000	16	145,600.0

6	Komi Rep.	20	41,680,000	16	21,431.6
7	Crimea Rep. and Sevastopol	14	2,608	1	250.0
8	Mariy El Rep.	14	2,340,000	6	909.3
9	Mordovia Rep.	22	2,610,000	12	361.4
10	Sakha Rep. (Yakutia)	34	308,350,000	1	25.0
11	Tatarstan Rep.	43	6,780,000	12	1,184.8
12	Tyva Rep.	17	16,860,000	1	225.2
13	Udmurtia Rep.	25	4,210,000	19	7,811.7
14	Khakassiya Rep.	8	6,160,000	8	60,828.3
15	Chuvashia Rep.	21	1,830,000	18	1,364.3
16	Altay kray	60	16,800,000	43	434,262.5
17	Zabaikalskiy kray	31	43,190,000	3	11,700.1
18	Kamchatskiy kray	11	46,430,000	5	112,581.0
19	Krasnoyarsk kray	44	236,680,000	27	137,715.7
20	Perm kray	48	16,020,000	21	7,271.1
21	Primorskiy kray	22	16,470,000	22	220.3
22	Khabarovskiy kray	17	78,760,000	11	238.4
23	Amur oblast	20	36,190,000	4	50.8
24	Arkhangelsk oblast	20	58,990,000	17	797.8
25	Belgorod oblast	21	2,710,000	16	575.7
26	Bryansk oblast	27	3,490,000	26	3,754.5
27	Vladimir oblast	25	2,910,000	13	1,131.0
28	Vologda oblast	26	14,450,000	25	1,341.4
29	Voronezh oblast	31	5,220,000	4	109.0
30	Ivanovo oblast	21	2,140,000	19	2,200.5
31	Irkutsk oblast	33	77,480,000	20	70,626.8
32	Kaliningrad oblast	15	1,510,000	8	378.6
33	Kaluga oblast	24	2,980,000	24	7,936.3
34	Kemerovo oblast	18	9,550,000	12	917.5
35	Kirov oblast	39	12,040,000	13	3,746.0
36	Kostroma oblast	24	6,020,000	11	1,329.3
37	Kurgan oblast	24	7,150,000	7	9,755.0
38	Kursk oblast	28	3,000,000	28	17,853.7
39	Leningrad oblast and city of St. Petersburg	36	8,390,000	26	5,642.1
40	Lipetsk oblast	18	2,400,000	17	6,676.1
41	Moscow oblast and city of Moscow	46	4,690,000	14	163.7
42	Murmansk oblast	6	14,490,000	4	7,463.1
43	Nizhniy Novgorod oblast	48	7,660,000	19	12,193.7
44	Novgorod oblast	22	5,450,000	14	6,217.3
45	Novosibirsk oblast	30	17,820,000	30	36,759.2
46	Omsk oblast	32	14,110,000	20	46,281.2

47	Oryel oblast	24	2,470,000	24	5,281.1
48	Penza oblast	27	4,340,000	6	2,178.8
49	Pskov oblast	24	5,540,000	15	651.2
50	Ryazan oblast	25	3,960,000	15	325.2
51	Sakhalin oblast	19	8,710,000	6	789.0
52	Sverdlovsk oblast	30	19,430,000	18	14,692.8
53	Smolensk oblast	25	4,980,000	25	10,447.2
54	Tambov oblast	23	3,450,000	6	66.2
55	Tver oblast	36	8,420,000	36	4,227.2
56	Tomsk oblast	16	31,440,000	12	244,127.2
57	Tula oblast	23	2,570,000	12	136,822.7
58	Tyumen oblast	22	146,420,000	16	9,250.1
59	Ulyanovsk oblast	21	3,720,000	14	4,448.2
60	Chelyabinsk oblast	27	8,850,000	11	1,520.1
61	Yaroslavl oblast	17	3,620,000	11	580.6
62	Jewish autonomous oblast	5	3,630,000	2	245.3
	24. <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burill.) Winslow et al.				
1	Kabardino-Balkariya Rep.	10	1,250,000	2	931.0
2	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep	10	1,430,000	4	26,772.0
3	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	1	6,358.0
4	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	7	58,373.7
5	Belgorod oblast	21	2,710,000	1	30.0
6	Bryansk oblast	27	3,490,000	1	26,798.5
7	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	1	40.0
8	Voronezh oblast	31	5,220,000	6	4,589.6
9	Kaliningrad oblast	15	1,510,000	6	49,381.0
10	Lipetsk oblast	18	2,400,000	4	16,021.0
11	Penza oblast	27	4,340,000	1	1,205.0
12	Samara oblast	57	2,360,000	2	2,957.6
13	Saratov oblast	38	10,020,000	1	5,024.0
14	Smolensk oblast	25	4,980,000	1	12.4
15	Tambov oblast	23	3,450,000	1	22.0
	25. <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilb.) Percival				
1	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep.	10	1,430,000	3	49.4
2	Mordovia Rep.	22	2,610,000	2	587.3
3	Perm kray	48	16,020,000	2	1.1
4	Bryansk oblast	27	3,490,000	1	2.7
5	Voronezh oblast	31	5,220,000	5	14.4
6	Ivanovo oblast	21	2,140,000	2	1.6
7	Kostroma oblast	24	6,020,000	3	2.2
8	Leningrad oblast	18	8,390,000	9	8.7

9	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	1	0.6
10	Smolensk oblast	25	4,980,000	1	0.3
11	Tambov oblast	23	3,450,000	2	3.9
12	Tver oblast	36	8,420,000	3	125.5
13	Yaroslavl oblast	17	3,620,000	2	420.4
	26. <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> Hickman				
1	Moscow oblast and city of Moscow	46	4,690,000	1	0.3
	27. <i>Diaporthe helianthi</i> Munt. Cvet. et al.				
1	Adygeya Rep.	7	780,000	7	3,046.5
2	Kabardino-Balkariya Rep.	10	1,250,000	8	7,890.0
3	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep.	10	1,430,000	4	1,976.0
4	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	6	758.0
5	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	18	37,088.4
6	Belgorod oblast	21	2,710,000	2	827.0
7	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	13	3,746.0
8	Voronezh oblast	31	5,220,000	31	44,271.0
9	Kursk oblast	28	3,000,000	9	17,757.0
10	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	32	58,192.7
	28. <i>Plum pox potyvirus</i>				
1	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep.	10	1,430,000	1	377.0
2	Crimea Rep. and Sevastopol	14	2608	1	21.9
3	Dagestan Rep.	42	5,030,000	2	2.6
4	Krasnodar kray	37	233,970,000	5	124.8
5	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	4	2,029.3
6	Belgorod oblast	21	2,710,000	4	6.7
7	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	1	2.0
8	Voronezh oblast	31	5,220,000	2	0.6
9	Kaliningrad oblast	15	1,510,000	1	1,384.7
10	Lipetsk oblast	18	2,400,000	1	399.0
11	Moscow oblast and city of Moscow	46	4,690,000	2	278.9
12	Novgorod oblast	22	5,450,000	1	21.9
13	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	1	10.0
14	Saratov oblast	38	10,020,000	1	5,117.0
15	Samara oblast	27	5,360,000	1	1,228.6
16	Tambov oblast	23	3,450,000	2	909.7
III. Weeds					
	29. <i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> DC.				
1	Bashkortostan Rep.	54	14,290,000	3	24,691.5
2	Ingushetiya Rep.	4	360,000	1	70.0
3	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	2	47.4
4	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	1	802.7

5	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	3	160.1
6	Orenburg oblast	35	12,370,000	3	110.9
7	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	1	10.0
8	Ryazan oblast	25	3,960,000	1	32.4
9	Samara oblast	27	5,360,000	2	2,111.0
	30. <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L.				
1	Adygeya Rep.	7	780,000	7	239,103.1
2	Dagestan Rep.	42	5,030,000	17	691.8
3	Ingushetiya Rep.	4	360,000	3	36,775.2
4	Kabardino-Balkariya Rep.	10	1,250,000	10	113,631.0
5	Kalmykiya Rep.	13	7,470,000	7	2,846,419.7
6	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep	10	1,430,000	8	117,410.0
7	Kareliya Rep.	16	18,050,000	1	4.6
8	Komi Rep.	20	41,680,000	1	17.5
9	Crimea Rep. and Sevastopol.	14	2,608,000	12	136,922.1
10	North Osetiya-Alania Rep.	8	800,000	8	105,601.0
11	Chechenskaya Rep.	15	1,560,000	12	24,211.0
12	Altay kray	60	16,800,000	4	2,302.5
13	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	37	4,621,736.8
14	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	26	362,783.7
15	Belgorod oblast	21	2,710,000	20	515,735.2
16	Bryansk oblast	27	3,490,000	4	104.2
17	Voronezh oblast	31	5,220,000	13	277.9
18	Moscow oblast and city of Moscow	46	4,690,000	2	0.2
19	Oryel oblast	24	2,470,000	3	235.8
20	Kursk oblast	28	3,000,000	17	342.1
21	Ryazan oblast	25	3,960,000	2	12.9
22	Tambov oblast	23	3,450,000	I	3.7
23	Tula oblast	23	2,570,000	3	151.4
24	Lipetsk oblast	18	2,400,000	8	82.4
25	Primorskiy kray	22	16,470,000	22	273,900.1
26	Khabarovskiy kray	17	78,760,000	4	777.6
27	Amur oblast	20	36,190,000	1	1.4
28	Astrakhan oblast	11	4,900,000	6	487.0
29	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	15	1,605.6
30	Nizhniy Novgorod oblast	48	7,660,000	4	22.3
31	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	43	I,147,727.5
32	Jewish autonomous oblast	5	3,600,000	3	145.4
	31. <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> L.				
1	Bashkortostan Rep.	54	14,290,000	11	144,585.7
2	Ingushetiya Rep.	4	360,000	2	15,159.9

3	North Osetiya-Alania Rep.	8	800,000	I	150.0
4	Tatarstan Rep.	43	6,780,000	2	9,303.2
5	Chechenskaya Rep.	15	1,560,000	7	3,220.5
6	Chuvashiya Rep.	21	1,830,000	2	0.1
7	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	4	88.2
8	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	I	550.1
9	Bryansk oblast	27	3,490,000	1	0.5
10	Vladimir oblast	25	2,910,000	1	36.2
11	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	7	1,404.1
12	Voronezh oblast	31	5,220,000	5	20,256.2
13	Lipetsk oblast	18	2,400,000	1	10.0
14	Nizhniy Novgorod oblast	48	7,660,000	1	6.0
15	Novosibirsk oblast	30	17,820,000	1	11.0
16	Orenburg oblast	35	12,370,000	21	46,614.4
17	Penza oblast	27	4,340,000	3	8,503.0
18	Ryazan oblast	25	3,960,000	2	10.5
19	Samara oblast	27	5,360,000	23	2,469,691.8
20	Saratov oblast	38	10,020,000	8	3,686.8
21	Sverdlovsk oblast	30	19,430,000	1	2.0
22	Tula oblast	23	2,570,000	1	35.2
23	Ulyanovsk oblast	21	3,720,000	2	132.8
	32. <i>Acropti on repens DC.</i>				
1	Dagestan Rep.	42	5,030,000	22	5,269.0
2	Kalmykiya Rep.	13	7,470,000	8	3,115,518.1
3	Crimea Rep. and Sevastopol.	14	2,608,000	5	71,329.3
4	Chechenskaya Rep.	15	1,560,000	4	549.0
5	Altay kray	60	16,800,000	4	9,421.5
6	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	1	1,583.1
7	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	18	47,367.8
8	Astrakhan oblast	11	4,900,000	11	10,132.8
9	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	28	198,739.5
10	Voronezh oblast	31	5,220,000	4	22.3
11	Orenburg oblast	35	12,370,000	19	44,346.3
12	Omsk oblast	32	14,110,000	6	696,317.8
13	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	26	32,736.8
14	Ryazan oblast	25	3,960,000	1	0.0
15	Samara oblast	27	5,360,000	4	844,133.0
16	Saratov oblast	38	10,020,000	26	63,050.4
17	Smolensk oblast	25	4,980,000	1	2.3
18	Tula oblast	23	2,570,000	1	3.0
19	Ulyanovsk oblast	21	3,720,000	2	554.0

20	Chelyabinsk oblast	27	8,850,000	3	43,244.2
	33. <i>Solanum rostratum</i> Dun.				
1	Dagestan Rep.	42	5,030,000	1	6.4
2	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep.	10	1,430,000	1	5.0
3	Kalmykiya Rep.	13	7,470,000	11	3,791,664.8
4	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	2	3,516.8
5	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	19	32,807.1
6	Astrakhan oblast	11	4,900,000	1	0.2
7	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	2	108.0
	34. <i>Solanum triflorum</i> Nutt.				
1	Altay kray	60	16,800,000	4	4,668.0
2	Irkutsk oblast	33	77,480,000	1	416.2
3	Omsk oblast	32	14,110,000	3	697,309.2
	35. <i>Cuscuta</i> spp.				
1	Adygeya Rep.	7	780,000	7	543.8
2	Altay Rep.	10	9,290,000	7	2,205.0
3	Bashkortostan Rep.	54	14,290,000	13	23,668.2
4	Dagestan Rep.	42	5,030,000	35	10,952.6
5	Ingushetiya Rep.	4	360,000	4	8,159.0
6	Kabardino-Balkariya Rep.	10	1,250,000	9	3,020.0
7	Kalmykiya rep.	13	7,470,000	10	3,907,148.1
8	Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Rep.	10	1,430,000	1	14.0
9	Karelia Rep.	16	18,050,000	3	8.3
10	Crimea Rep. and Sevastopol	14	2,608,000	5	7,230.4
11	Mariy El Rep.	14	2,340,000	4	965.1
12	Mordovia Rep.	22	2,610,000	3	435.0
13	Sakha Rep. (Yakutia)	34	308,350,000	2	41.0
14	North Osetiya-Alania Rep.	8	800,000	8	200.0
15	Tatarstan Rep.	43	6,780,000	10	782.9
16	Tyva Rep.	17	16,860,000	5	456.7
17	Udmurtia Rep.	26	42,100	13	239.7
18	Khakassiya Rep.	8	6,160,000	4	4,041.4
19	Chechenskaya Rep.	15	1,560,000	12	1,501.4
20	Chuvashia Rep.	21	1,830,000	2	1.2
21	Altay kray	60	16,800,000	11	6,730.0
22	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	28	61,478.3
23	Krasnoyarsk kray	44	236,680,000	34	5,385,187.0
24	Perm kray	48	16,020,000	1	0.7
25	Primorskiy kray	22	16,470,000	22	8,053.5
26	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	25	8,380.1
27	Khabarovskiy kray	17	78,760,000	4	2.1

28	Amur oblast	20	36,190,000	6	1,042.0
29	Arkhangelsk oblast	20	58,990,000	1	992.7
30	Astrakhan oblast	11	4,900,000	11	3,392.3
31	Belgorod oblast	21	2,710,000	17	2,178.2
32	Bryansk oblast	27	3,490,000	9	684.5
33	Vladimir oblast	25	2,910,000	1	38.5
34	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	26	5,771.4
35	Vologda oblast	26	14,450,000	1	36.3
36	Voronezh oblast	31	5,220,000	14	5.7
37	Ivanovo oblast	21	2,140,000	4	588.0
38	Irkutsk oblast	33	77,480,000	6	54.2
39	Kaliningrad oblast	15	1,510,000	5	13.3
40	Kaluga oblast	24	2,980,000	1	42.6
41	Kemerovo oblast	18	9,550,000	2	249.8
42	Kirov oblast	39	12,040,000	3	11.2
43	Kostroma oblast	24	6,020,000	2	7.1
44	Kurgan oblast	24	7,150,000	2	150.0
45	Kursk oblast	28	3,000,000	28	13,779.2
46	Lipetsk oblast	18	2,400,000	16	62,793.8
47	Moscow oblast and city of Moscow	46	4,690,000	3	0.,11
48	Nizhniy Novgorod oblast	48	7,660,000	1	0.6
49	Novosibirsk oblast	30	17,820,000	2	547.9
50	Omsk oblast	32	141,100	4	3,221.5
51	Orenburg oblast	35	12,370,000	4	1,494.7
52	Oryel oblast	24	2,470,000	22	4,204.2
53	Penza oblast	27	4,340,000	1	228.6
54	Pskov oblast	24	5,540,000	10	1,307.4
55	Rostov oblast	43	10,100,000	43	12,680.1
56	Ryazan oblast	25	3,960,000	10	1,441.3
57	Samara oblast	27	5,360,000	5	53,073.7
58	Saratov oblast	38	100,200	11	358.9
59	Sverdlovsk oblast	30	19,430,000	2	414.0
60	Smolensk oblast	25	4,980,000	15	6,527.0
61	Tambov oblast	23	3,450,000	11	1,814.0
62	Tver oblast	36	8,420,000	20	2,332.0
63	Tomsk oblast	16	31,440,000	4	76,869.6
64	Tula oblast	23	2,570,000	1	10.7
65	Chelyabinsk oblast	27	8,850,000	3	5,213.6
66	Jewish autonomous oblast	5	3,600,000	4	80.8
	36. Cenchrus longispinus (Hack) Fem				
1	Crimea Rep. and Sevastopol	14	2,608,000	1	5.1

2	Krasnodar kray	37	7,550,000	8	52.5
3	Stavropol kray	26	6,620,000	1	1.2
4	Volgograd oblast	33	11,290,000	2	0.4

Section 3

Termination of the quarantine phytosanitary zones in the territory of the Russian Federation for each quarantine species

In accordance with Article 19 of the Federal Law “On Plant Quarantine,” the decision to lift the quarantine phytosanitary regime (termination of the quarantine phytosanitary zones) shall be made by the Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service after the quarantine organism population is eradicated.

Pursuant to Article 20 of the above Federal Law, the Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service shall be responsible for putting together the quarantine pest hotbed containment and quarantine pest population eradication program based on the pest risk analysis, the quarantine pest biological characteristics and the circumstances of its detection, as well as geographical and seasonal patterns.

In accordance with Article 2 of the Federal Law “On Plant Quarantine,” pest risk analysis is the process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether an organism has or does not have capabilities of being a quarantine pest, whether its spread should be regulated and/or any quarantine phytosanitary measures should be taken against it. Such evaluation shall be carried out by the Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The quarantine pest hotbed containment and quarantine pest population eradication program shall be implemented during the period of the quarantine phytosanitary regime.

The Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service or its regional branch shall be responsible for putting together the quarantine pest hotbed containment and quarantine pest population eradication program based on the pest risk analysis, the quarantine pest biological characteristics and circumstances of its detection, as well as the geographical and seasonal patterns.

The quarantine pest hotbed containment and quarantine pest population eradication program must include:

- information on the borders of the quarantine phytosanitary zone;
- name of the quarantine organism, detection of which resulted in the introduction of the quarantine phytosanitary regime;
- list of measures designed to contain the quarantine pest hotbed and/or eradicate the quarantine pest population;
- inspection schedule developed to monitor the quarantine pests located within the borders of the quarantine phytosanitary zone including the list of the quarantine pests, the dates and timelines of every inspection;
- quarantine pest eradication criteria and the quarantine phytosanitary regime termination criteria.

Information on the termination of the quarantine phytosanitary zones in the territory on the Russian

Federation is given in Table 3.

Table 3. Information on the termination of the quarantine phytosanitary zones in the territory of the Russian Federation

Name of quarantine pest		Number of the subjects of the Russian Federation	Number of admin. units	Area of eliminated quarantine phytosanitary zones, hectares
I. Plant pests, including forest pests				
1	<i>Spodoptera litura</i> Fabr.	1	1	6.0
2	<i>Hyphantria cunea</i> Drury	10	80	28,724.8
3	<i>Graphol tha molesta</i> Busck.	9	49	4,832.0
4	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> Perg.	20	33	108.1
5	<i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i> Comst.	8	55	5,260.3
6	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts	1	1	3,000.0
7	<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> Zell.	3	23	2,417.6
8	<i>Carposinaniponensis</i> Wlshg.	1	2	31.3
9	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Wied.)	1	3	1.1
10	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Gen.	1	1	0.9
11	<i>Viteus vitifoliae</i> (Fitch)	5	29	9,736.2
12	<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> Blanch.	1	2	176.6
13	<i>Monochamus urussovi</i> Fisch.	5	9	50,500.4
14	<i>Monochamus sutor</i> L.	2	3	92,873.0
15	<i>Lymantria dispar asiatica</i> Vnukovskij	3	46	53,799,400.1
16	<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> Tschetw.	3	25	25,755,998.0
17	<i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i> Oliv.	4	4	4,679,433.2
18	<i>Monochamus saltuarius</i> Gehl.	1	6	18,022,400.0
II. Plant pathogens				
19	<i>Puccinia horiana</i> Henn.	5	7	8.7
20	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.	3	3	1,811.9
21	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (Woll.) Behrens.	30	89	44,219.7
22	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burill.) Winslow et al.	2	4	152,130.5
23	<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> (Schilb.) Percival	5	3738	871.7
24	<i>Diaporthe helianthi</i> Munt Cvet. et al.	5	75	129,148.2
25	Plum pox potyvirus	4	6	1,528.8
III. Weeds				
26	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> DC.	1	1	10.3
27	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L.	14	72	29,294.6
28	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i> L.	3	8	3,540.4
29	<i>Acroptilon repens</i> DC.	7	20	23,505.1
30	<i>Solanwn rostratum</i> Dun.	5	8	6,295.4

31	<i>Solanum triflorwn</i> Nutt.	1	1	35.8
32	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	28	180	1,756,053.7
33	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i> (Hack.) Fem.	2	3	3.2

Conclusions

The List has 168 quarantine pest species including 132 that are not present, and 36 that have a limited distribution in the territory of the country.

Also, the List includes 7 regulated non-quarantine pest species that can cause significant deterioration in the quality of seed or planting material.

As of January 1, 2016, there were hotbeds detected and quarantine phytosanitary zones established in the territory of the Russian Federation for 19 plant pest species, 9 plant disease pathogens and 8 plant weed species.

Most common quarantine pest species among those that have a limited distribution are California smut (quarantine phytosanitary zones have been established in 195 regions (admin. units) of 17 subjects of the Russian Federation), fall webworm moth (quarantine phytosanitary zones have been established in 171 regions of 15 subjects of the Russian Federation), oriental fruit fly (quarantine phytosanitary zones have been established in 113 regions of 16 subjects of the Russian Federation).

As for the plant disease pathogens, the most common include potato golden nematode (quarantine phytosanitary zones have been established in 910 regions of 62 subjects of the Russian Federation), sunflower stem blight (hotbeds in 130 regions of 10 subjects of the Russian Federation), bacterial gummosis (hotbeds in 39 regions of 15 subjects of the Russian Federation).

As for the quarantine weed species, the most common include dodders (quarantine phytosanitary zones have been established in 613 regions of 66 subjects of the Russian Federation), common ragweed (in 324 regions of 32 subjects of the Russian Federation), and *Acroptylon repens* (in 194 regions of 20 subjects of the Russian Federation).

The Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service continues to improve the quarantine pest detection and identification methods in order to take timely pest containment measures and eliminate hotbeds inside the quarantine phytosanitary zones.

As a result of the phytosanitary control measures, hotbeds of 33 quarantine species of limited distribution were destroyed, including the hotbeds of fall webworm moth (in 80 regions of 10 subjects of the Russian Federation), California smut (in 55 regions of 8 subjects), oriental fruit fly (in 49 regions of 9 subjects entities), potato wart disease (in 3,738 regions of 5 subjects), potato golden nematode (in 89 regions of 30 subjects), sunflower stem blight (in 75 regions of 5 subjects), dodder (in 180 regions of 28 subjects), common ragweed (in 72 regions of 14 subjects), and *Acroptylon repens* (in 20 regions of 7 subjects of the Russian Federation).

End unofficial translation.



Relevant GAIN reports:

[Amendments to the Customs Union Decision on Plant Quarantine 4-28-2016.pdf](#)

[New Russian List of Quarantine Pests 1-14-2015.pdf](#)

[New Federal Law on Plant Quarantine 8-13-2014.pdf](#)